

into relief by this war may be preserved.

"Far from causing antagonism, discussion of the second article of President Wilson's fourteen points may renew and strengthen that unity. The lowest point consistent with our domestic safety (quoting Mr. Wilson's words) is for England very different from that of any other country."

"Subject to this proviso he may be assured his comprehensive efforts to free the world from the crushing burden of expenditure to insure peace, restrain aggression and create a true community of nations will have the sincere and constant support of England."

WILSON ACTS TO FIX POLICY ON RUSSIA

Discusses Slav Problem With French Statesmen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Russian problem has been taken up by President Wilson with French statesmen, it was learned here today, and the determination of a definite policy on which all the allied countries and the United States may agree will be one of the first things undertaken at the preliminary meetings that are to precede the peace conference.

Russia's plight and attitude to be given up by the peace conference is recognized as one of the most serious problems of the conference. Every proposed solution so far is said to have been blocked by the unanswered question of who is qualified to speak for the Russian people.

Cosack Group a Disappointment.

The Government at Omsk, of which the United States and other governments expected much is now in the hands of a dictator and split into factions. The Entente nations have not given up hope that the Cosack authorities may yet evolve a stable form of government for Russia, but this has not been accomplished now and none of the allied governments has recognized the Omsk regime officially, although all of them are dealing with Russian representatives who are in close touch with Admiral Kolchak and his Government.

Prince Lvoff, who was Premier in the Kerensky Cabinet and who has devoted most of his life to the development of the sensitive system in Russia, and Boris Bakmetiev, the Russian Ambassador in Washington, appointed by Kerensky, as well as Prof. Paul Milukoff, Kerensky's Minister of Foreign Affairs, are on their way to Paris or already there, with other prominent Russians, to do whatever they can to aid the Allies in the solution of the Russian problem. But whether they represent the people of Russia at this time is a question which it is privately admitted cannot be answered here.

Milukoff on Way to Paris.

Prince Lvoff has recently been in Washington, where he discussed the situation in his country with President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing. Prof. Milukoff, whose standing in Russia under the Czar and during the Kerensky regime was very high, has reached Constantinople from the heart of Bolshevik-controlled Russia by a route not yet divulged. Some months ago it was reported that Prof. Milukoff had come under the influence of the Bolsheviks, but it is regarded as a statement of his opinions expressed in Constantinople that he is not a Bolshevik now.

Alexieff, Denekine and other Cosack leaders are in control in the Cosack districts on the Don and at Orenburg, and are maintaining a government more nearly stable than any other in Russia at present, unless it is Archangel, which is operating in accord with the allied forces in the north. The Cosacks also are extending their control over nearly all of the Ukraine.

Far from according any recognition to the Soviet regime at Petrograd, the United States some time ago called upon all civilized nations to condemn the Bolshevik reign of terror.

Joint Expedition Considered.

Even when a set of leaders is recognized, as Russia must face the United States and the Allies must face the great question of how they can be aided in setting up a stable government and in preventing famine, for the benefit of Russia herself, as in the interest of the peace of the world.

Until the situation was altered, troops and supplies could be sent to Russia only through Siberia, two-thirds of the way around the world, or by Archangel, which was not feasible for extensive operations because of the transportation facilities.

Now, however, the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea and the railroad lines through German and Austrian territory offer better means. It is believed by officials here that the land route through Germany and Austria would be the best and most practical way of reaching Russia.

It is stated that in considering whether a joint expedition should be sent to deal with and thereby interfere with Russia's internal affairs, the representatives of the United States and the Allies must decide whether the Bolshevik movement is such a serious menace to civilization as to justify extraordinary steps to eliminate it.

To aid him in the conferences with the Allied leaders, President Wilson has taken a corps of Russian experts with him to Paris.

ITALY'S DELEGATION CHANGED.

New List of Representatives for Peace Conference.

Rome, Dec. 17.—Changes have been made in the personnel of the Italian delegation to the peace conference, according to the Tribuna.

The representatives of this country, the newspaper says, will be Vittorio Orlando, Premier; Baron Sidney Sonnino, Foreign Minister; Francesco Saverio Nitti, Minister of the Treasury; Leonida Bisolati-Bergamaschi, leader of the Reform Socialists and Minister of Military Aid and War Pensions; Gen. Armando Diaz, commander in chief of the Italian armies, and Admiral Paolo Thaon di Revel, former chief of the naval staff.

Australia to Expel Germans.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 17.—Acting Premier Watt declared in the House of Representatives today that the Commonwealth of Australia would not in close cooperation with the Imperial Government regarding the expulsion of Germans.

Quinine That Does Not Affect Head Because of its being a salt, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets can be taken by anyone without causing drowsiness or ringing in the ears. There is only one "Bromo Quinine" and it is the one with the "Bromo Quinine" signature on the box. 25c a box.

U. S. FOR HOOVER TO DIRECT RELIEF WORK

Continued from First Page.

Paris edition of the London Daily Mail in discussing the President's reception says:

"He has had one of the most remarkable receptions ever accorded a guest of the French nation, although the President has been careful to give his view that in him Paris has seen the representative of the American nation."

"Yesterday the ceremony in the City Hall was no formal function given in honor of a distinguished visitor but a grateful tribute to a sister republic whose aid, arriving so opportunely, assured the victory of the allied arms."

Impressed With Reception.

President Wilson has been deeply impressed by the magnificent reception given him in Paris, the more so that the President has been careful to give his view that in him Paris has seen the representative of the American nation."

"Yesterday the ceremony in the City Hall was no formal function given in honor of a distinguished visitor but a grateful tribute to a sister republic whose aid, arriving so opportunely, assured the victory of the allied arms."

Huge Task Before Parley.

After the conference he has had and the personal examination he has made into the situation here President Wilson has come to understand fully why peace conference cannot get under way before the first of the year. The mere physical proposition of getting the American mission to the conference settled in its offices is a tremendous job. It might almost be compared to the task of shifting the contents of a building housing one of the great American universities to another building and setting it up in a new place.

President Wilson's visit to the American troops at the front and his review of them in Paris that is planned will be entirely out of the way by the first of the year. Meanwhile the informal conferences, which mean so much and decide so much in laying the groundwork for such a task as is before the peace conference, will continue to make progress. The President is seeking to get acquainted with the men with whom he is to deal, so that he may discuss with the greatest freedom the problems arising and develop the value of the personal equation.

Plain Things to Be Said.

From the President's point of view, it is indicated, there are plain things to be said, and he wants to say them and avoid antagonisms because, despite all the points to be cleared up and opinion which he has expressed as representing public opinion in England and France, the President is confident that an acceptable agreement will be reached before the peace conference adjourns.

It is recalled that diplomatic history shows that conferences of the kind usually, if not invariably, assemble without definite programs to work with, and that such a conference probably never accomplishes precisely, down to the last details, what is expected of it, but that it always accomplishes something. The American familiar with the history of diplomacy who are attending this conference are convinced that it will be no exception to the rule.

While things are shaping for the great gathering President Wilson is busy with his own plans and for the most part keeping his own counsel. He is keeping in the closest touch with affairs in the United States through advisers from the White House, from members of the Cabinet and the heads of some of the special war bureaus upon whom he is depending for accurate information.

So far as is known the President has not yet selected a Director-General of Railroads, and Director-General McAdoo may hold over until the President's return.

DYING FLIER TAKES BLAME FOR CAPTURE

3 U. S. Officers, Released, Tell of German Cruelty.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Lieut. James Duke of Washington, Cassius Styles of Williams, N. Y., and Robert Raymond of Newton Centre, Mass., all aviators, have arrived in Switzerland from a German prison camp.

Lieut. Styles told the Red Cross that his pilot, Lieut. Wister Morris, had been killed. Although dying and unable to see, Morris said to him:

"You there, Styles? It was my fault that we were here. Hope you are not hurt. Good-by."

The Americans informed the Red Cross that the Russians at Rastatt, Germany, were dying at the rate of about six or eight daily from starvation. Rifles were given the Americans by the German guards to protect their food stores from the Russians, who threatened to raid the American compound.

The American cemetery at Rastatt now has nine graves. The German guards left the gates of the camp open for the Americans to escape, but an American sergeant posted American guards around the compound and compelled the prisoners to await the arrival of the Red Cross and American sanitary trains from Switzerland.

Herbert Jones of the 110th Infantry declared to the American Red Cross that a German sergeant-major at Langensalza camp struck American prisoners on the face with the flat of his sword without reason after lining them up for roll call. Jones himself was kicked by a guard until the lower part of his body was temporarily paralyzed.

Denies U. S. Fleet Is at Pola.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Italian Embassy here declares unfounded the report from Ljubach that an American squadron had arrived at Pola.

MANY CHANGES DUE IN BRITISH CABINET

Bonar Law and Viscount Cave to Quit Office.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Announcements are expected at the end of this week of numerous changes in the British Cabinet. The Prime Minister is considering the matter and will decide before his departure for Paris.

Andrew Bonar Law already has declared that he will not be the new Chancellor of the Exchequer and the friends of Dr. Addison, late Minister of Reconstruction, are canvassing the possibility of his appointment. Lord Milner has asked to be allowed to leave the War Office; he will have another post. Ian Macpherson may become the next Secretary of War.

A successor must be found for Viscount Cave, who has been carrying on his old duties as Home Secretary until the formation of a new Government. Gen. Smuts, who has been a member of the War Cabinet, intimated some time ago to the Prime Minister that after the war he would prefer to return to South Africa rather than to continue to play an active part in British politics. In consequence of this wish he will be relieved soon of his duties, among them the chairmanship of the Committee on Demobilization, which he still is carrying on.

Austen Chamberlain is another Minister who is mentioned as likely to be affected by the changes in the Cabinet.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Lord Hugh Cecil and Rowland E. Prothero, Coalition candidates, today were declared elected to the House of Commons for the two seats of Oxford University. The result was Lord Hugh Cecil, Unionist-Conservative, 2,771; R. E. Prothero, Liberal, 2,546; Prof. Gilbert Murray, Liberal, 512; Mr. Furness, Labor, 352.

U. S. TROOPS TO HEAR WILSON PEACE AIMS

Continued from First Page.

bassard at Washington, the Count di Celere, at the Murat home, which is coupled with report that Italy contemplates throwing the weight of her support to the President.

U. S. Experts Are Busy.

The American commission has not held any meeting yet, but experts already are busy on various problems, studying them from the American viewpoint. The situation here closely resembles the preliminaries of a national political convention at home and the same interest is shown in the arrival of the leaders who will control the action of the conference.

The British leaders will be the last to arrive. Premier Lloyd George coming on Sunday. The Italians will arrive on Thursday. The headquarters of each delegation are thronged with partisans and also with peace cranks. The French still are closely withholding the names of their representatives at the peace table; so far two official denials have been made of the lists published in the newspapers.

President Wilson's residence already is known as the "White House" and is connected with the American telephone system. The President is in constant touch with Washington through apparatus installed in the Murat house connecting it with the Eiffel Tower, through which also the German wireless messages sent from Nauen are received.

VON MACKENSEN IS INTERNED.

Hungarian Government Holds German Field Marshal.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 17.—Field Marshal von Mackensen, commander of the German forces in Rumania, has been interned by the Hungarian Government, according to the Az Est of Budapest. The Hungarian Government is reported to have informed the German leader that his internment was demanded by the Allies.

Other dispatches received here from Hungary say that the Rumanians have disarmed and interned the rear guard of Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces.

A despatch from Berlin on November 24 reported that Field Marshal von Mackensen had arrived there with his staff and that his army was marching through Austria-Hungary toward Germany.

BELGIUM'S PEACE ENVOYS.

Will Consist of Hyman, Vandervelde and Baron van den Heuvel.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 17.—The Belgian Government announces that its delegation to the peace congress will be composed as follows:

Paul Hyman, Minister for Foreign Affairs, former Minister in London; Poels Vandervelde, Minister of Justice and Socialist leader, and Baron van den Heuvel, Belgian Minister at the Vatican and former Minister of Justice.

ARMISTICE WINS KING A DRINK

George V. Has First Champagne Since 1915 and Rees "Girl" Show.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Until armistice week King George had not been inside a theatre since the outbreak of the war and had not partaken of intoxicants since 1915.

On the night of the signing of the armistice he had champagne with his dinner, and after perusing a long list of theatrical attractions he selected something lively—one of the most popular "girl" shows, which he seemed to enjoy.

Trenton Man, Captive, Is Freed.

OTTAWA, Dec. 17.—F. R. Elder of Trenton, N. J., is listed among prisoners repatriated in today's Canadian casualty list. A. W. Dunham, Harre, Vt., is among those reported ill.

40,000 AMERICANS ARE NEAR COBLENZ

Majority Pass Through, but Large Forces Remain in City.

PEOPLE ARE FRIENDLY

Children Scramble Over Backs of the Indulgent Doughboys.

By the Associated Press.

COBLENZ, Dec. 15 (delayed).—Approximately 40,000 American troops have arrived at Coblenz since the advance guard reached here a week ago. A large number of these have passed through the city, while considerable forces will remain here temporarily.

The people of Coblenz got their first glimpse of American airplanes today, several of the machines flying over the Rhine toward the bridgehead boundary and then returning.

The officers and clerks of the Third Army arrived here this morning, followed by trucks loaded with equipment and office supplies. The largest hotel in Coblenz, overlooking the Rhine and the two bridges where most of the troops are quartered, has been taken over as quarters for the Third Division. The headquarters of the Third Army are established in a Government building adjoining the hotel.

By noon the Third Army was in communication with the back areas by telephone, telegraph and wireless.

Pass Through Coblenz.

During Sunday various detachments of infantry and artillery passed through Coblenz on their way to join the divisions east of the Rhine. Churchgoers viewed the marching troops with much interest. Late in the afternoon the Third Division, which had been along the Rhine south of Coblenz, marched through the city headed by a band, each musician mounted on a gray horse. The Third Division crossed the Moselle north of Coblenz, where it took up its position along the Rhine in support of the troops within the bridgehead.

All the larger hotels here have been taken over by the Americans for billeting purposes, as well as many of the public buildings, which are being used as offices.

German officers, who had remained in the city to turn over war material to the Americans, soon completed their task, and proceeded across the Rhine in automobiles flying white flags, to join the German armies beyond the bridgehead lines.

Settle Down for Long Stay.

Throughout the sector held by the Americans the men have settled down to what may be weeks of occupation. Ems and Nassau are two important towns which have fallen to the French who were sent into the American sector, but Newuland, a big industrial centre, and all the other towns in the northern half of the sector are held by the Americans.

Dressed in their Sunday clothes the Germans attended church services today and appeared surprised to find among the congregations in some of the places a few of the American enlisted men.

In the afternoon the children in the villages made love frankly to any of the soldiers who would permit it. They clambered over the trucks and demanded their turn to snuggle into the seats of the guns in the artillery parks. And they were unreprieved by their parents, who smiled their tolerance. The older among the men and women only made no objection to the children, as a many in Coblenz and Treves, but frequently showed a desire to make the men feel at home.

GERMANS FLOUT RULES, PAY FINES

Cologne Citizens Thought British Were Only Joking.

By the Associated Press.

COLOGNE, Dec. 16 (delayed).—Last night and the night before the German experiment of flouting the rules of martial law as instituted by the British troops of occupation and paid the penalty for their indiscretion.

When the British issued their edict that civilians, with certain exceptions, must be off the streets at 7 o'clock in the evening, and then, thinking the too severe, altered the hour to 9 o'clock, many persons smiled knowingly and decided that the order was a mere formality and meant nothing.

Saturday night was the first time the rule was rigidly enforced. At that time some 200 civilians who were parading the streets were rounded up by the military police and summoned to appear the next morning for trial. Yesterday these persons were tried and as first offenders each was fined 12 sh.

Few excuses were made beyond the statement that the Germans had thought the police would not do anything. Last night the performance was renewed. At 8 o'clock large numbers of persons were promading about the streets in the vicinity of the military offices. Some tardy ones undoubtedly were unwittingly breaking the law, but many of them made the infraction quite apparent. They simply were out for what would happen. These persons even looked at the street clocks and laughed as they lounged about and watched.

They soon found out, however, that business was intended. A cordon of military police was thrown about the most frequented section of the town and every person was compelled to show a pass or give his name or answer to a summons for to-day. Several hundred men and women were brought in the net and will be tried to-day.

HAIG LAUDS WRITERS ON VISIT TO COLOGNE

Says Correspondents Helped Cement U. S. and Canada.

By the Associated Press.

COLOGNE, Dec. 16 (delayed).—Field Marshal Haig came to Cologne this morning to make his initial tour of inspection of the territory occupied by the British along the Rhine. Immediately on his arrival the British commander in chief proceeded to the famous stone bridge over the Moselle, where he met more than a score of war correspondents representing all the great newspapers of the allied and neutral countries.

The occasion was in the nature of a farewell to the writers who have been attached to British General Headquarters and who finished their labors when the British completed their occupation of the territory assigned to them under the armistice.

"Do not let us get swelled heads over our victory, the same as other persons did after 1870," said the Field Marshal during his speech.

"I wish to thank you," said Gen. Haig, "for the great services which you have rendered during this war, which indeed has been the greatest war in history. I know that you have displayed untiring energy and courage for danger in following the troops in all their offensive actions. I know that you have done your utmost to give accurate and complete information to the public through the great journals which you represent. It was impossible to do more than you gentlemen have done."

Despatches Cheered Home Folks.

"You of the British press from the beginning of the struggle have carried out your work with complete success. Your despatches have helped to give the world the truth in relation to what has been going on in the world, and to enlighten the public as to the magnitude of Great Britain's effort in the great cause of freedom."

"The allied press representatives have cemented the bonds of union between our allies and ourselves by spreading the truth in their respective countries, by presenting our efforts in their true perspective."

"At this moment of triumphal victory your fallen comrades, M. George Bassot, is in my thoughts."

The correspondents of the United States have by their accounts of the steady devotion and courage of the British soldiers tended to bring about a better attitude in America toward the British. They have had a large share in producing the mutual esteem which now exists between the two countries. May this feeling develop and long continue.

Army and Press Did Not Clash.

"I have also to thank those representatives of the neutral press who have left the security of their homes and who out of love of justice and fair play have given testimony to the truth they have seen on the British front. In no previous war have the relations between the army and the press been so entirely satisfactory. Perhaps that is one reason why we are at this moment standing on one bridge over the Rhine."

"I hope henceforth that your efforts may tend toward universal peace, universal good will and closer union between the peoples represented by the noble soldiers whose deeds on the battlefields you so ably have chronicled."

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.—The Cologne Gazette, a copy of which has been received here, says Field Marshal Haig arrived in Cologne Monday.

The newspaper adds that the British Commander in Chief was received with military honors "familiar to us as former princely receptions."

AMERICANS TURN CLOCKS BACK 1 HOUR

Occupied Area Now Uses French Time; Trucks Seized.

By the Associated Press.

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 16 (delayed).—By decree of the American military authorities the clocks in the occupied area were set back an hour on Sunday. The change from the German time was made so that the clocks within the bridgehead and the district west of the River Rhine would correspond with the French time used by the American Expeditionary Force.

In accordance with the terms of the armistice the Germans on Sunday turned over to the Americans 1,250 motor trucks. About 500 of these have been assembled at Coblenz and the others in two villages nearby. As rapidly as possible the former German army trucks are being hauled by Americans and used to bring up supplies.

German built trucks, driven by Americans, rumbled through the streets of Coblenz on Sunday, but they did not attract much attention, the civilians having become accustomed to the sound made by iron tires rolling along the cobble streets.

PRIVATE ON PEACE MISSION.

American Soldier to Represent Episcopate at Conference.

AYER, Mass., Dec. 17.—First Class Private M. J. Casavettes, secretary and treasurer of the Episcopate Society, was discharged at Camp Devens today on a special order from Washington, issued in "exceptional circumstances" to permit him to attend the peace conference at Versailles.

He will sail soon for Europe to represent his society, which numbers 50,000, in an effort to obtain independence for Episcopate. He has been on duty at the camp surgeon's office.

WALES TO VISIT DOMINIONS.

Warships Will Carry British Fleet to Show King's Gratitude.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—One of the latest British battle cruisers is being refitted to accommodate the Prince of Wales on a tour to the British Dominions.

King George desires, it is explained, to express by this tour his deep consciousness of the great services the Dominions have rendered in the war.

Revolution Reported in Bulgaria.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.—A revolution has broken out in Bulgaria, according to information received by the Lokal Anzeiger from Bulgaria by way of Hungary.

PASS REVENUE BILL NOW, PENROSE ASKS

Senator Fears Defeat Would Mean Heavy Tax on War Profits.

LA FOLLETTE TO FIGHT

Wisconsin Man Has Support of Small Group of Obstructionists.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Senator Penrose (Pa.), senior Republican member of the Finance Committee, today urged on the Senate the early passage of the pending revenue act, warning that in the event of its defeat provision might be made before adjournment of the present Congress for increasing revenues through an amendment of the existing law as to war profits.

There was a fatal difficulty in this suggestion, he said, "very valuable relief provisions of the pending bill would be lost."

This suggestion of early action was rebuffed by Chairman Simmons, who told the Senate that he was very hopeful in view of the general attitude of the minority favoring the bill and in view of the fact that the majority and minority are in practical accord as to the necessity for prompt action, that the revenue bill might go to conference with the beginning of the new year, having passed the Senate during what in normal times would have been the holiday recess.

La Follette Stumbling Block.

Senator La Follette (Wis.), in the course of the reading of the bill today informed the Senate repeatedly that he would move to amend items in the income tax provisions, but asked that for the present they be passed without prejudice for future consideration.

Senator La Follette, at the head of a small group, offers the one compelling argument to the practical unanimity between the Democrats and Republicans favoring the bill. With the Wisconsin Senator stand about a dozen Republicans and four or five Democrats, who will criticize the bill as at present framed, urging reduction in the number of titles and a higher rate of wealth concentration.

Senator Penrose earnestly warned against the tendency to drive taxes to an altitude whereby stagnation of industry and halt of the natural expansion of American enterprise might result. He pointed out that in the course of the last few years and practically since the beginning of the war only America has felt real pressure from a system of direct taxation.

"Direct taxation is comparatively new in the United States," said Senator Penrose. "Until within the last few years, whatever fiscal policy may have prevailed in the country, the bulk of the revenue was raised from the custom house and by certain recognized and established internal revenue taxes, chiefly on liquor and tobacco. Later on in 1909 the revenues were supplemented by excise taxes, followed by a small income tax in 1913. It was only in 1916 and 1917, however, that the Government of the United States undertook to raise by direct taxes—I mean taxes upon income, personal and corporate—any great portion of its revenue."

"Our experience with this system of taxation is therefore brief. Some assistance in solving the intricate problems which such a system involves is to be derived from England, where income taxes have been long established. No country, however, has experienced the repressive effect of rates as high as those in this country."

The committee amendment for restoration of pre-war postage rates on letters and postcards next July was adopted without discussion, but action was deferred on the companion provision for repeal of the existing zone rates on second class postage and substitution of the committee's new modified zone plan. Senator Hardwick of Georgia announced that he desired to discuss the second class postage section.

Besides adopting many sections involving the Finance Committee's rate changes, the Senate approved, without debate, virtually all of the Administrative provisions of the income tax and other sections, including those for amortization, allowances to oil, gas, well, timber and mining enterprises and for consolidated tax returns.

"The navy has made no promise to release the men who enlisted for four years," he added, "but all understood they would not be held after the war ended. Unless they are released the navy will be made up of discontented men and its efficiency will be lowered. In addition, it was explained, as peace terms are signed the naval reserve force, numbering 250,000 men, must be placed on inactive duty."

Marshall Late at Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Vice-President Marshall presided over the regular Tuesday Cabinet meeting again today, arriving an hour late because the train on which he was returning from New York fell behind its schedule.

French Hotels to Bar Enemy Aliens

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The General Staff of French Hotelsman has decided that for ten years it will not receive a native of enemy countries as employee or customer. This decision will be transmitted to organizations of hotel men in all the allied countries.

is carried on by new enterprises constantly developed by the initiative of our people."

Senator Penrose did not approve in very general terms of the Smoot proposal to substitute a sales tax for some of the luxury and special taxes of the bill. He approved the miscellaneous levies of the proposed law.

Fears Business Stagnation.

The conservative argument so frequently advanced that the Treasury Department and the majority in Congress had demanded too high a proportion of tax to volume of bond issues met temperate support from Senator Penrose. He said:

"We must look at the requirements of the Government and the condition of industry. It would seem that the argument is unanswerable that we cannot tax the individuals and industries of the country beyond the point where we are endured without stagnation and destruction. Suppose we take the extreme argument that the greater part of all incomes, personal and corporate, be appropriated by the Government to defray the expenses of the war and demobilization. But one result would inevitably follow—the absolute cessation of all extension and development of business, the complete suspension of all work involving initiative and enterprise, the utter failure of business to expand or develop or even to maintain the necessary upkeep for the conduct of industry."

"The rates for future years cannot be determined now. Strongly as I feel the necessity of reduced rates for the future I do not believe that an attempt to provide for the future should be made in this bill."

SENATE WORKS FAST ON REVENUE BILL

Excess Profits and Liquor Rates Among Others Cut.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Rapid progress on the war revenue bill was made today by the Senate. Among important sections adopted were:

The war profits tax, ranging from 1919, ranging from 30 to 80 per cent, as revised by the Finance Committee and estimated to raise \$2,400,000,000, as compared with \$3,200,000,000 under the House bill.

Individual income surtaxes ranging from 1 to 65 per cent, as revised by the Finance Committee, and designed to secure \$1,045,000,000, as compared with \$1,065,000,000 under the House bill.

Rates of \$6.40 and \$2.30 a gallon, respectively, on distilled spirits for beverage and non-beverage purposes, as reduced from the respective \$8 and \$4.40 a gallon rates of the House bill and estimated to raise \$450,000,000, as against \$760,000,000 under the House draft.

Taxes on freight, passenger, express, Pullman and oil pipe line transportation, as proposed in the Finance Committee's revision, and estimated to yield \$229,000,000, and repeal on July 1 next of the law increasing first class mail rates from 2 to 3 cents an ounce and providing for restoration of the old pre-war rates, involving a revenue reduction of about \$50,000,000.

The committee amendment for restoration of pre-war postage rates on letters and postcards next July was adopted without discussion, but action was deferred on the companion provision for repeal of the existing zone rates on second class postage and substitution of the committee's new modified zone plan. Senator Hardwick of Georgia announced that he desired to discuss the second class postage section.

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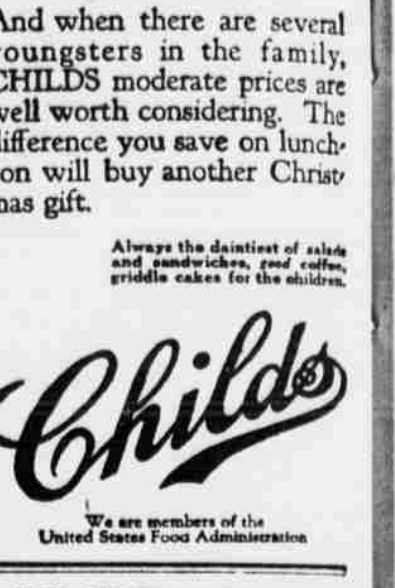
Do your Christmas shopping early and drop in at CHILDS for a delightful luncheon—served as quickly or as leisurely as you like.

When you bring the children down "to see Santa Claus" and the toys, CHILDS is the ideal place to bring them for lunch.

The milk we serve comes direct from our selected dairies, and the simple dishes—hot rice and milk, country eggs, nourishing soups, and real home desserts are just as wholesome as you would serve at home and there is the added joy of "eating in a restaurant" and doing their own ordering.

And when there are several youngsters in the family, CHILDS moderate prices are well worth considering. The difference you save on luncheon will buy another Christmas gift.

Always the delectable of salads and sandwiches, griddle cakes for the children.



Childs

We are members of the United States Food Administration

NAVY MUST RECRUIT 20,000 IN ONE YEAR

Men Needed to Fill Vacancies of Demobilization.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Two hundred thousand men must be recruited for the navy next year to take the place of men enlisted for the war, who will be demobilized. Capt. H. L. Lanning, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, made this estimate today in asking the House Naval Affairs Committee for an appropriation of \$12,000,000 to cover transportation and recruiting expenses.

After July 1 350,000 men will be needed in the regular naval force to man the naval and shipping fleet vessels, Capt. Lanning told the committee. The regular navy at present has 215,000 men and 165,000 of these enlisted since the war began. 120,000 for four years and 45,000 for the duration of the war. More than 60 per cent of the war recruits have asked to be discharged, Capt. Lanning said, and the navy is in honor bound to release them.

"The navy has made no promise to release the men who enlisted for four years," he added, "but all understood they would not be held after the war ended. Unless they are released the navy will be made up of discontented men and its efficiency will be lowered. In addition, it was explained, as peace terms are signed the naval reserve force, numbering 250,000 men, must be placed on inactive duty."

Capt. Lanning announced 10 per cent of the men of the regular naval force will be discharged at once and by July 1 next 150,000 men of the present force will have been released. None will be discharged from certain branches, like the Radio and Hospital Corps, which must be maintained as their present strength.

French Hotels to Bar Enemy Aliens

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The General Staff of French Hotelsman has decided that for ten years it will not receive a native of enemy countries as employee or customer. This decision will be transmitted to organizations of hotel men in all the allied countries.



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